

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW DODECATHEON FROM NEW MEXICO.

BY PAUL C. STANDLEY.

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In a collection of plants from the Sandia Mountains of New Mexico, received recently from Miss Charlotte C. Ellis, is a specimen of what appears to be an undescribed species of Dodecatheon. Heretofore only a single member of this genus has been known from the State, *D. radicum* Greene, the type of which was collected by Fendler in the mountains east of Santa Fe.

Miss Ellis has been an enthusiastic student of the New Mexican flora for several years and has collected a number of species either new or not previously reported from the State. *Primula ellisiae*, one of the most beautiful primroses of the Rocky Mountains, was described by Pollard and Cockerell* from specimens of her collection in the Sandia Mountains, as well as *Achillea laxiflora*, a most distinct species, known from only two collections.

Dodecatheon ellisiae Standley, sp. nov.

Perennial from a stout caudex about 7 mm. long; leaves few, the petioles 12 to 17 mm. long, dilated at the base; leaf-blades oblong to oblong-ovate, about 30 mm. long, 16 to 22 mm. wide, rounded at the apex, truncate or subcordate at the base, thin, glabrous, bright green, the margins undulate; scapes slender, 10 to 12 cm. high; bracts lance-oblong, 2.5 mm. long; flowers 2 to each scape (in the specimens examined); pedicels 8 to 27 mm. long; calyx 4 mm. long, the tube campanulate, the lobes short, triangular to broadly ovate, acute or acuminate; petals oblong, 8 to 10 mm. long, rounded at the apex, white, purple at the base; stamen tube obsolete; anthers 6 or 7 mm. long, purple, the

* Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 15: 178. 1902.

connective yellow; style slightly exceeding the stamens; capsules not seen.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, No. 692,082, collected in crevices of a cliff wet by trickling water, Capulin Canyon, Sandia Mountains, New Mexico, by Miss Charlotte C. Ellis (No. 330).

The only Rocky Mountain species to which this is allied is *D. multiflorum* Rydb., ranging in Colorado and Wyoming. That, however, is a much larger plant, with narrow, sinuate-denticulate leaves, long bracts, numerous flowers, narrow calyx lobes, and bluish violet petals. In the monograph of the genus by Pax and Knuth in Engler's *Pflanzenreich*,* following the key, the New Mexican plant would run to *D. latilobum* (A. Gray) Elmer. That species is restricted to Washington and Oregon and is at once distinguished from the one described here by the very large, broad, dentate-crenate leaves.

* 22: 234-246. 1905.